CITY OF WASHINGTON

TUESDAY NIGHT, MAY 20, 1845.

ust say that the stateme Yerk Herald" of Monday last, so far as they relate to Yerk Heraid or incomany man, and the paper does us, are gratuitous and unfounded. That paper does us, are gratuitous and unfounded. That paper does ribe" no man. We came here (in the spirit of our

whoever may abuse, or whoever may court us. We have just emerged from one tremendous hurricane, which was calculated to shake the noble sumbers of the old republican ship. We desire to frepair all damages in her hull, to refit her sails, to unite and animate her crew, to put the gallant vessel on the proper "republican tack," and to strengthen all her bulwarks, by the time when the winds will blow again, and the next tempest may assail her bows. Such is the spirit in which we came to Washington. We came, of course, to place Virginia on a firmer basis of prosperity. We shall scrupulously exclude from our columns of you, than to treat them as you have treated me. In a political life of forty-one years, I have probably made some few personal enemies—few, I trust, they are—perhaps as few as most men may have a tendency to vitiate the taste and moral sense of the community. The objects which belong not to the public of they are—perhaps, some prejudices around the Enquirer; but I ask, in the name of the republican, to give this administration a fair, liberal, and efficient support, as long as it deserves it, to support the principles of the republican party; to advance the great interests and the processed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many years. They are the same I have professed for so many year who keep aloof, as far as man can do, from all aprnment editor, (as he calls us.) Mr. Ritchie." denies, in the most unqualified terms, that he

He denied the fact that Mr. Calhoun was to be ent as a special minister to England, because these ner, that Mr. Van Buren had been requested to go ner, the last report of the New York Herald, hat a message has been despatched to Mr. Elmore,

of South Carolina, to of the London mission to him a second time, &c. &c.

In connection with this same article in the New York Herald, we also deny that we gave any hint to the Richmond Enquirer to put forth the name of Mr. Van Buren as a minister to England. We deny that the editors of that "journal," intimately connected as they are to us by the dearest and strongest ties, are "of course cognizant of all such state secrets as may be contained in the mind of the Washington organ," (as he calls "The Union.") During the twenty days that we have been in this city, the Richmond Enquirer has not obtained one secret from us, from which they have been able to weave a single paragraph for its columns. "If this be treason," let the New York Herald and the National Intelligencer "make the most of it." But enough; and a great deal too much, we believe. But we are not likely to offend this way again. We had no objection again to define our position here. We shall leave such personal attacks to answer themselves hereafter, unless some "whale," (to speak in the language of Dean Swift,) more gigantic than the rest, should arise up to spout his frothy foam upon us.

THE EXIT AND THE ENTRANCE!

We trust we may be excused for laying before ders of "The Chino," fits editor "To the people of Virginia, and to saders of the Richmond Enquirer," and the story address of those who succeed him at its.

He confesses that he wishes his own fareto be seen by as many Virginians as he can be se tory of its editor "To the people of Virginia, and to Virginia. He desires also the readers of "The

words to describe, if I had left my political friends amid disaster and defeat—if the sun of Virginia's glory were at all eclipsed—if, in any respect, the Old Dominion had been wrapped in sackcloth and sahes. Far different, however, is her condition. I leave her in the midst of her triumphs. In November last, she carried out her great principles, in the election of a republican President by a majority of near six thousand. During the last month, she has followed up this victory by another, and one of the most brilliant achievements which has ever graced her annuls. The laurel is still green upon her vene-of Virginia, shall receive at our hands the merited

rable brow; and I can leave her without the slightest suspicion of treachery, or any taint of disgrace. Younger, but not more zealous, hearts; stronger, but not more eager arms, are ready to support her banner. To their prudence, and to their firmness, I commit that portion of the responsibility which has hitherto fallen upon my shoulders.

I leave the old "Enquirer" with feelings similar to those with which the veteran soldier surrenders his arms; but I have the consolation of reflecting, that I not only leave my political associates in the proud possession of the field of battle, but that I transfer my sword to my own sons. I give it to them, in not only leave my political associates in the proud possession of the field of battle, but that I transfer my sword to my own sons. I give it to them, in charge to defend the post which their father has attempted to guard for forty-one years—to maintain your principles, and to uphold the character of Virginia. On my own account, as well as on theirs, I ask of you to extend to them the same confidence and kindness which you have uniformly given to me. I know they are deeply dyed in the wool of the republican faith—anxious to serve their country—and I hope competent to discharge the commission which I

years. They are the same with those of the present; editors of the Enquirer, and it is therefore with some confidence that I invoke on their behalf the support of the people.

Were I to venture to leave with you one piece of advice, of more importance than the rest, it would be to guard, with more than vestal vigilance, the purity of the right of suffrage. It is the right conservative of all the other rights. Let this precious privilege be corrupted, and you poison liberty at her very fountain. Destroy this corner-stone of the building, and the whole structure of your political institutions is in danger of falling into rums.

Henceforth my own name will be stricken from the firm of the Enquirer; and I leave it to my sons to make the best arrangements for your interests, as well as their own.

Eight hours only separate me from my late abode; but I know not how long it will be hefore my pressing engagements will enable me to breathe, even for a day, the air of Virginia. Yet I am happy to say, that I find warm hearts on this side the Potomac as on that—not as many of them, perhaps. I have so on that—not as many of them, perhaps. I have during which I have sojourned in this metropolis. There is full scope and verge enough for any man who wishes to serve his country; great interests to maintain in opposition to the claims of foreign mations, and great power invested in the federal government, for weal or for wo. I find men here willing, I honestly believe, and able, I know, to maintain your rights and your interests—to "put the government on the republican tack," and to administer the executive powers under the constitution, according to the Jeffersonian standard. I come here perpared to co-operate with such men in the support of such principles; and I trust, when the time of settling up their trusteeship shall arrive, you will not repent of bringing them into power, nor I of exchanging Richmond for Washington. I have political duties to discharge here, that may require all my energies, and almost all my time.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE PUBLIC. Union" to understand that he has entirely disconnected himself from the Richmond press, and means to devote all his energies to "The Union itself."

He trusts to their liberality, also, for his excuse in laying before them the opening address of the new editors of the Enquirer—of explaining the views of those in whose success he feels a deep interest; particularly as one portion of their programme embraces a scheme which is not only particularly valuable to the people of the State, but furnishes a hint worthy of the imitation of other presses.

outline we have sketched on, but it shall not be from a want of industry and anxious desire on our part.

Our task is done. With all its "imperfections on its head," we send forth this hasty sheet, and leave the rest to our friends and to the people.

WM. F. RITCHIE,
THOS. RITCHIE, Jr.

MORE IRONS IN THE FIRE.

The Rev. Mr. Colton, the author of the "Ju-Tracts" of the last campaign, has announced his intention of publishing "The Life and Times of Henry Clay." It will appear in two volumes; and the value of its contents has been ushered forth with a preliminary flourish of trumpets by six whig gentlemen of New York--three "honorables" and three "esquiree"—who certify that they have seen

of that day, the charge of his having himself made charged Mr. Clay with a coalition and bargain with respects, (not specified, however,) but admitting

wait to see the volumes, to ascertain their contents; but we hazard very little in saying that, let the charges against General Juckson appear when they may, there will not be wanting defenders enough to protect his memory and his good name from the long-delayed and now insidiously-concocted assault. arises upon the face of the transaction itself—that it is a significant sign of the intention of Mr. Clay to be held up as a presidential candidate in 1848. His biographer appears to be making an attempt to clear the paths of ambition from the difficulties and stumbling-blocks which beset his progress. In addition to the above, it is said that Mr. Clay has opened a correspondence with Gen. Houston, in Texas, under the idle hope of obtaining some information that may implicate Gen. Jackson.

Indicate the present of their presents of the present of the prese

AND CALIFORNIA."-NEW EDITION.

and ever kind friend, General Morgan Lewis, late governor of the State of New York," who received coasts during the sixteenth and seventeenth centait a few days before his death. It begins by a georgaphical description of the whole division of America, and, after their expulsion, of the Francis-

"The settlements of civilized nations in the Pacific section of North America are inconsiderable in sextent. Those of the Russians are scattered along the coasts and islands north of the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes; they are all under the direction of the Russian-American Trading company, and are devoted entirely to the collection of the furs and skins of the land and sea animals abounding in that quarter, of which large quantities are transported for sale to Asia and Europe. Those of the British and of citizens of the United States are intermiligled throughout the regions south and east of the Russian territory, to California; the British, in general, occupying the parts north, and the Anceicaus those south, of the Columbia river, which enters the Pacific near the 46th degree of latitude. The people of both the last-mentioned nations have hitherto, likewise, been employed principally in the fur trade; but, that business having become less profitable of late years, from the diminution of the animals, agricultural establishments have been formed, especially by the citizens of the United States, in the vicinity of the Columbia. The British are all under the control of the Hudson Bay company, which possesses, in virtue of a royal gunt, the privilege, in exclusion of other British subjects, of trading in all the Indian countries of North America belonging to, or claimed by, that power; and they are protected and restrained by British laws, under an act of Parliament averaging the parliament averaging the parliament averaging the parliament and the provide parliament and fisher of the Pacific, parliament and fishery of the Pacific, parliament averaging the parliament and fishery of the Pacific, parliamen

convention between the United States and Russia, that the former nation should make no establishments on the coasts north of the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes, and that the latter should make none south of the same line; but this convention was neutralized, and in fact abrogated, by a treaty concluded between Russia and Great Britain in the following year, by which all the territories of the main is land and islands north and west of a line drawn from the latitude of 54 degrees 40 minutes, north-westward, along the highlands bordering the Pacific coasts to Mount St. Elias, and thence due north to the Arctic sea, were to belong to Russia, while all cast and south of that line were to be the property of Great Britain.

"Thus, on the western side of North America, two lines of distinct boundary, or partition, each traversing the whole breadth of the Pacific section, have been recognised; the one between two powers, Great Britain and Russia, the other between two different powers, the United States and Mexico,—neither of which is, however, admitted by the third power, claiming, also, the possession of territories of contiguous to it. Of the vast division of the contiguous to it. Of the vast division of the contiguous to it. Of the vast division of the contiguous to it. Of the vast division of the contiguous to it. Of the vast division of the contiguous to it. Of the vast division of the contiguous to it. Of the vast division of the contiguous to it.

in 1827, free and open to the causes of the both.

"Such is the present condition of the Pacific regions of North America. This anomalous state of things cannot, however, endure much longer. The people of the United States are rapidly colonizing the fertile portions of the territory on the lower Columbia; and no one acquainted with their character can suppose that they will submit to be deprived of their political birthright in those countries, while they have the slightest prospect of vindicating it."

d'ail of the extent of the claims of different through the strait of Fuca, in 1789, which is in this in the regions west of the Rocky mounwork placed beyond question; the particulars of the pretended British settlement at Nootka Sound, and

OREGON.

"making appropriations for the support of the army," a clause was introduced, appropriating \$30,000 "for an interview with Captain Fremont, and we trus ports of his two first expeditions, which were sub- Mr. Greenhow informs us in his book, that-

points in the work which had been particularly touched. We beg leave to refer to others.

Among those portions of the history which aprical observations, furnish the m

branch of science in which he has solly educated, Mr. Charles Preuss has assistant in both expeditions; and to his arv skill, supported by the pleasure he

The barometrical and meteorological observations were carefully made with good instruments, and admit of no material error beyond the minute deviations inseparable from such operations.

The third expedition, now commencing, is undertaken with more ample means then the two former, and being directed to a region so interesting to itself, and so new to science, can hardly fail to requite the enterprise which explores it.

The report, or narrative, of this extended expedition, like the maps which illustrate it, will be strictly confined to what was seen, and to what is necessary to show the face and character of the country.

J. C. FREMONT, We may add to the above extract from Capt. Fre-

mitted to Congress, and are now passing the press in this city. As soon as we can obtain a copy of the documents, we hope to lay a few interesting extracts from them before our readers.

Report of the exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains in the year 1842-44. By Breet Captain J. C. Frémont, of the thopographical engineers, under the orders of Col. J. J. Abert, chief of the topographical burens.

House of Reparamental triples, February 25, 1845.

Resolved, That the clerk of this House be, and he is hereby, directed to receive, in the rocess of Congress, the report of Lieutenant (now Brevet Captain) Fremont's expedition of 1845 and 1844 to Oregon and North Callifornia, and the same shall be threaded from the War Department, and the same shall be threaded from the War Department, and that ten thousand series copies thereof be printed, together with the lithographed maps and drawings accompanying the same, for the use of the members of the present Congress; and also the report of the last expedition, without the appear with the report of the last expedition, without the appear with the report of the Rocky mountains in the received of the Rocky mountains in the received of the Rocky mountains of the research of the Rocky mountains in the rocess of Congress, the report of the Rocky mountains in the received to receive the state of the members of the present Congress and also the report of the same officer, of his expedition to the Rocky mountains in the received with the report of the last expedition, without the appear with the report of the last expedition, without the appear and the success of the expedition of received the received to the received the received the received the received the received the received to the received the received to the received the received the received to the received the re

Calhoun or Mr. Van Buren can be in that we had taken the proper tone, "in good taste and in good temper." Does the "Tribune" propose to ake a lower tone. If so, it must pitch its own pipe o please itself; and we pitch ours to suit our coun-

We obtain from the New York Journal of Com New York State Senate on sundry re

completed in two years, and the rest in three years. Their capital stock (\$2,950,000) is not to be in-

Haven Railroad Company (incorporated by such bills, viz: 86 out of 128; and as 3 portant work; men of means are ready to take this

stock at once. A bill not applicable to charters previously existing, but having an important bearing upon several new and amended railroad charters, passed both Houses, and has become a law. It is entitled a Houses, and has become a law. It is bill "in relation to railroad contracts."

It forbids any company to contract debts beyond the available means in its possession and control—including bone fide and available stock subscriptions, and exclusive of its real estate, unless meet said indebtedness; and every officer, agent, or stockholder of said company, who shall knowingly assent to, or have any agency in, contracting any debt, in violation of this provision, is made personally liable for the debt so contracted; and moreover, is subject to arrest and imprisonment, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. The passage of this bill explains the rapid action of the Senate in favor of the different railroad bills on the last day of the session—whereas, previously, they were resisted at every step of their progress.

The New York legislature, during its late session, incorporated the "American Atlantic Steam Navigation Company," with a capital of \$2,000,000; to commence operations, if they wish, when \$500,000 are subscribed. They are chartered for the purpose of carrying on foreign steam naviga

On Monday, the 19th instant, the citiz ton voted on the proposition to accept or refuse the charter granted by the last Masmachusetts legislature to authorize them to supply the city with fresh or pure water from Fresh or Long pond, by means of an aqueduct. Serious fears were entertained by the friends of the measure that its defeat was interestable.

New York Herald, (that Mr. Calhoun is to be appointed a special minister to London,) and says:
"For ourselves, we have no faith in it, and, under all the cumstances, think it of mighty little importance whethe is true or not. What interests us far more, is the staten in the last South Carolinian that Mr. Calboon's healt quite restored."

MARRIED, At Fruit Hill, near Chillicothe, Ohio, on Monday evening, the 12th instant, by the Rev. James B. Bartrest, the Hon. WILLIAM ALLEN, of the United States Senate, to Mrs. EFFIE McARTHUR COONES, daughter of the late Governor McARTHUR.

Young Hickory Club.-The monthly meeting of the club will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) evaning, at 8 o'clock, in the hall of the Franklin Engine-house. Members will please attend, as ousiness of importance will be laid before he meeting.